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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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SEPTEMBER 13, 1951

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**ZION**  
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## Marginal Column

By Sebastian Haffner

RELATIONS between Yugoslavia and the West have now reached the point of what might be termed a common-law alliance. There is no Treaty, no mutual legal obligation, and no great public courtesy — indeed, a certain amount of mutual official disapproval is still officially obligatory. But there is a solid realization of a community of vital interests, and this has by now found expression in several severely practical ways. The first of these is that Yugoslavia is now receiving economic and military aid from the West, and this aid, which at first was given piecemeal, is now becoming institutionalized.

THE second of the practical manifestations of the undeclared alliance is the clear understanding that Yugoslavia considers any Russian aggression in Europe as a threat to herself — in other words, that in the event of a Russian attack on the Atlantic Treaty Powers Yugoslavia will fight on the Western side. This is a corollary to the fact that in the event of a Russian or satellite attack on Yugoslavia the Western Powers will come to her aid — a little less clear. The public declarations of the Western Powers have not been quite as unambiguous as Marshal Tito's and have not usually gone beyond a statement of "grave concern." In fact, there is no doubt at all that a Russian attack on Yugoslavia would be a casus belli for the West; and very little doubt that a satellite attack also would.

WITH this point reached in Yugoslav-Western relations, two questions arise. The first is whether the de facto alliance will lead to an ideological rapprochement. The second is whether, for the purpose of the coming diplomatic showdown in Europe, the de facto alliance will have to be developed into some clearer and more formal arrangement. Both these questions are delicate, and no hard-and-fast answer is possible. But certain trends can be discerned. At present it looks as if the answer to the first question will be "No," and to the second "Yes." An ideological rapprochement would in practice mean an adaptation of Tito's Yugoslavia to Western liberal democracy — the opposite process is clearly out of the question. From a long-term point of view a liberalization of Yugoslavia is obviously desirable, and in the short run there will certainly be — and have already been — certain tactical concessions, such as acts of clemency towards pro-Western political prisoners, and avoidance of acts of persecution which would shock Western public opinion. But it does not look as if there will be, in the foreseeable future, any radical change in the character of Marshal Tito's State and policy, such as restoration of press freedom or admission of opposition parties.

OBVIOUSLY, this is not in Marshal Tito's interests. But it is also not clearly in the interests of the West, as anti-Communist crusaders would have us believe. As long as Tito's Yugoslavia remains clearly a Communist state (although in foreign-political alliance with the West) it acts as a magnet for other Communist Governments in Eastern Europe and elsewhere which might get tired of Russian dictation. If Tito were forced to conform in his internal politics to the precepts of Western democracy, this particular value of his alliance would be lost — even assuming that the attempt to force him would be successful. The curious and significant fact of an alliance between ideologically opposed Governments will probably persist. It will, incidentally, continue to drain the "cold war" of its ideological content, and to promote an ultimate settlement on balance-of-power principles.

London, September 13.

**THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LTD.**  
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TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED 23 MILLION POUNDS  
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## Paris Talks \$50m. of Bond Set to Open Money Assigned Today

PARIS, Wednesday (INA). — One of the strongest confessions in recent diplomatic history — "to solve post-armistice problems between Israel and the Arab states" — continued in session here today with a formally opening, and with the chief participants not talking to each other.

A spokesman for the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission today formally denied reports circulating in the British press that the conference had been indefinitely adjourned or postponed. "It just is not true," he said.

The spokesman revealed the commission is meeting daily and the "conference is going on."

The first formal meetings will definitely be held tomorrow, the U.N. spokesman added, but said that in any case this has no real bearing on the real progress of the conference which is proceeding behind the scenes. There was no formal session today because of the Arab holiday. All delegates have now arrived and none has left.

The first formal meetings tomorrow will be held in two instalments. At 11 a.m., local time, the P.C.C. will meet with the Arab delegations. At 3.45 p.m. the commission will meet with the Israel delegation.

The commission released its first official statement on the conference today, saying briefly that all five countries invited had accepted and that the commission had decided to hold the first formal session tomorrow.

What is being accomplished is another matter, however. The Arab League's emissary at the conference, Ahmed Shoukri Bey, who is officially a member of the Syrian delegation, told the press that the Arab states are determined to avoid a final peace with Israel and would not recognize the Jewish state as a result of the 1948-49 conflict.

At yesterday's Cabinet meeting Mr. Kaplan told the Cabinet that the week beginning on Sunday would be observed as Israel Industrial Week, with special ceremonies at new industrial plants and existing factories. The programme will be launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, on Sunday when he will officially open the General Tyre Company plant in Kiryat Arich, near Tel Aviv. On Monday visits will be paid to factories in Tel Aviv and Migdal, and on Wednesday in Nathanya and on Thursday the ceremonies will be held in Jerusalem plants.

A breakdown of the investments of bond proceeds totalling \$50,212,000, was given as follows:

\$12,000,000 for industry and mining, including the exploitation of large phosphate deposits in the Negev and the preparatory stages of the mining of phosphates, coal, glass and copper, manganese and bituminous limestone.

\$10,000,000 for the development of electric power, including the purchase of two generating units, \$12,125,000 for agricultural expansion, which includes new irrigation projects as well as loans to enlarge the production of vegetables, fish and other foods.

\$3,734,395 for transport and communications, including the extension of railways and new harbour developments at the Kishon River.

\$2,250,000 for housing in industrial areas.

\$2,940,000 for the expansion of existing hotels and the building of new ones for the tourist trade. Mr. Moshe later told a press conference that the parties were still divided on the major issues, such as education and recruiting of women, although agreement had been reached on some of the minor points. The Mapai Political Committee will be summoned tomorrow to hear a report and discuss the situation.

**Mapai Faction to Meet**  
The Abdu Avoda faction of Mapai who opposed the decision to break off the coalition talks are expected to hold a conference this week-end.

Leaders of the faction said there was the chance of a cleavage, but that they would seek to carry out an independent referendum in the hope of establishing that the majority of the rank and file favoured continuing the talks.

## Cabinet Session Devoted to Finance

The first \$50m. realized from the Independence Bond issue in the U.S. has been made available and has been allocated for the expansion of mining and industry, electric power and agricultural production, the Finance Minister, Mr. Eliezer Kaplan, reported to the Cabinet yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Kaplan declared that despite emergency needs and pressures the first distribution of bond money demonstrated Israel's firm resolve to invest these new capital resources in productive and constructive enterprises designed to improve the country's balance of payments and to speed the economic absorption of immigrants.

In keeping with its policy of encouraging productive investment, the Government is making the proceeds of the bonds available to both private industrial enterprises as well as to cooperative groups," the Minister said.

In its first phase the bond drive has already demonstrated its success. This is an expression of confidence in the will, the courage and the skills and talents of the people of Israel. It is also an historic turning point in our relationship with American Jewry, which understands our basic problem of economic development.

Mr. Kaplan noted that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, and the Government Finance Adviser, Mr. David Horowitz, would attend the first National Economic Conference for Israel to be held next Thursday in Washington.

Mr. Henry Monitor, Vice-President of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, which is conducting the bond drive, attended this phase of the Cabinet session and described the progress of the campaign.

To focus attention on the rapid pace of industrial expansion Mr. Kaplan told the Cabinet that the week beginning on Sunday would be observed as Israel Industrial Week, with special ceremonies at new industrial plants and existing factories. The programme will be launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion, on Sunday when he will officially open the General Tyre Company plant in Kiryat Arich, near Tel Aviv. On Monday visits will be paid to factories in Tel Aviv and Migdal, and on Wednesday in Nathanya and on Thursday the ceremonies will be held in Jerusalem plants.

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Leaders of the faction said there was the chance of a cleavage, but that they would seek to carry out an independent referendum in the hope of establishing that the majority of the rank and file favoured continuing the talks.

At the end of the press conference Mr. Sharett again reiterated the importance of the help given to Israel by the United States. He recalled the two-

## U.S. Defence Secretary Resigns

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. (Reuters). — General George C. Marshall today resigned as U.S. Secretary of Defence. The present Deputy Secretary of Defence, Mr. Robert A. Lovett, will succeed Mr. Marshall.

The soldier statesman, a five-star general, was Army Chief of Staff in World War Two and later was Secretary of State. He sponsored the European Recovery Programme, which became known throughout the world as the Marshall Plan.

Upon the resignation of Defence Secretary Louis Johnson a year ago, General Marshall came out of retirement to become the first professional military man to head a U.S. military department since 1916.

General Marshall himself announced his resignation today at a Defence Department news conference, but forbade publication of the news until the White House announced it.

President Truman accepted General Marshall's resignation "with great reluctance" and it is effective immediately. The President named Mr. William C. Foster, Economic Cooperation Administration, to succeed Mr. Lovett as Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Richard M. Bissell, Deputy Administrator, as acting E.C.A. Administrator, succeeding Mr. Foster to head the Marshall Plan Agency.

**Lovett Close Friend**  
Mr. Lovett, 56, a close friend of General Marshall, joined the Defence Department on September 28, 1950, succeeding the late Mr. Stephen T. Early. He had served under General Marshall previously as Under Secretary of State.

Shortly before today's White House announcement, General Marshall told reporters: "My resignation takes effect at 11 o'clock this morning."

He added that he was resigning for a very personal reason. An aide said later this did not mean his health was a determining factor.

He said of his term as Defence Secretary: "When I took this job it was my understanding I would remain only until June 30. He then added that because of important military legislation before Congress he was asked to remain until now."

The brilliant economist, Mr. Richard Bissell, who takes over the Marshall Plan Administration, has been an adviser to both Mr. Paul Hoffman, the First E.C.A. Administrator, and Mr. William Foster, and shares their outlook on the administration of the European recovery programme.

## Mossadeq Sends Ultimatum

TEHERAN, Wednesday (Reuters). — Premier Mossadeq announced today that his ultimatum to Britain had been sent to Washington for transmission to Britain through Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special envoy in the oil talks here last month. But neither the State Department nor the Persian Embassy in Washington had received it yet.

The ultimatum demands that Britain resume oil negotiations within 15 days or the residence permits of the British to stay at Abadan oil refinery will be withdrawn. Meanwhile the British Ambassador here was reported to have told the Shah that the recent measures suspending Persian economic privileges were merely "economic self-defence" and not sanctions.

**Henderson Appointed U.S. Iran Envoy**  
WASHINGTON, Wednesday (Reuters). — President Truman today accepted the resignation of Dr. Henry Grady, U.S. Ambassador to Persia. Mr. Loy W. Henderson, present Ambassador to India, was nominated new Ambassador to Persia.

Dr. Grady's resignation was accepted "with the greatest reluctance."

Mr. Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut, and Price Administrator in World War Two, was nominated Ambassador to India.

## Big Three Open Talks On World Strategy

### U.S.-Yugoslav Arms Pact Ready

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — An American-Yugoslav arms and aid agreement will probably be signed in Belgrade before the North Atlantic Treaty Council meets in Ottawa on September 15, informed sources revealed here today. The agreement could be signed today or tomorrow, they added.

It would provide for the massive delivery of U.S. anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, these sources said, including some of the latest models. Yugoslavia would also receive fighter planes, transportation and signalling equipment and port and roadmaking machinery.

At the same time, the sources added, Yugoslavia has asked the U.S. to take up at Ottawa the question of arms priority to Yugoslavia in relation to U.S. arms deliveries to Atlantic nations. Yugoslavia feels, it was understood, that she should have the same priority as NATO nations "in view of her exposed position to possible aggression."

It was also understood that Yugoslavia would send military personnel to the U.S. to receive instruction in the use of the arms, but that no U.S. military mission would be sent to Yugoslavia.

However, General J. Lawton Collins, the U.S. Army Chief of Staff, is expected to visit Yugoslavia at some time in October, when he will review U.S. armed forces manoeuvres in Western Germany.

## RUSSIANS WARN PARIS AGAINST ARMING GERMANY

MOSCOW, Wednesday (Reuters). — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, yesterday handed the French Charge d'Affaires here a note attacking French policy on their rearmament of Germany.

Mr. Vyshinsky had summoned the Charge d'Affaires, M. Henri Brionville, to give him the 11-page note. It was understood that similar notes were not sent to the British and American Embassies, as has often been the case with recent Russian notes on Germany.

The note attacked the Schuman plan for a European iron and coal pool and the Plevan plan for a European army with German contingents as "the old scheme of American monopolists." This, it said, was the same policy which helped Hitler launch the Second World War and now France, like Britain and the U.S., was on the same old path: it dreamed of using German militarists to create a new world war. The note described the rearmament of western Germany aided by the Schuman and Plevan plans as a "most dangerous affair," and declared France was acting contrary to the Franco-Soviet pact.

"The Soviet government deems it essential that the French government of its responsibility for the situation created and its attendant consequences," the note added.

**Communists Silent On Allied Admission**  
TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuters). — General Ridgway today formally received the Communists' sharply worded note rejecting his suggestion for the transfer of the suspended Kaesong truce talks to another site, but there was still no Communist comment on the Allied admission that a U.N. plane had indeed infringed the neutrality of Kaesong on Monday morning.

In London today, a Foreign Office spokesman expressed the hope that the Communist rejection of a new site for the talks was "not their last word." He added that the British government considered the offer of a new site a constructive attempt to end the deadlock.

**AFTER MIDNIGHT**  
A huge United Air Lines stricken plane, who reported to have crashed into the Bay near the San Mateo bridge south of San Francisco today. There were no immediate details.

## DISCUSS GERMAN ARMS

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. — The Big Three Foreign Ministers — Mr. Acheson, Mr. Morrison and M. Schuman — met formally today for the first session of their two-day conference here. A State Department spokesman later announced that they had dealt for more than two hours with "a general review of where we stand in the world."

It was understood earlier that the talks will centre mainly on the question of German rearmament, on which the Ministers are anxious to reach agreement before the North Atlantic Treaty conference in Ottawa on Saturday.

The State Department expert on Soviet affairs, Mr. Charles Bohlen, as well as the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George MacGhee, and his Presidential Adviser, Mr. Averell Harriman, were present at the talks today. On Monday and Tuesday Mr. Morrison and M. Schuman saw Mr. Acheson separately.

Subjects for discussion at the talks include:

- The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with special emphasis on the distribution of the burden which each of the 12 member countries would be expected to carry for rearmament.
- The admission of Greece and Turkey to the North Atlantic Pact.
- The extent to which occupation control in West Germany could be removed and the best and quickest methods to bring West Germany into Western defence plans.
- The revision of the Italian peace treaty which at present limits Italy's contribution, especially of armed manpower, to Western rearmament.

The British Foreign Secretary and the French Foreign Minister, in their separate talks with Mr. Acheson yesterday, cleared the way for the foundation of a unified European army, including German units, possibly by the end of the year.

## CZECH AGENT JAILED BY U.S.

FRANKFURT, Wednesday (Reuters). — Gustav Davidovic of the Czech Department of Industry and Trade, was sentenced by a U.S. High Commission Court here today to six years and 10 months' imprisonment for smuggling strategic materials from West Germany to Czechoslovakia.

He had pleaded guilty. The maximum sentence to which he was liable was 55 years — five years on each of 11 charges.

Davidovic, 46, purchasing agent for the state-controlled Czech iron and steel combine, was sentenced to 10 years for the smuggling of strategic materials from West Germany to Czechoslovakia over three years.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1953

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## THE WEATHER

	A	N	O	D
Jerusalem	61	59	57	55
Tel Aviv	61	59	57	55
Lod Airport	51	51	51	51
Beersheba	49	49	49	49

A total of 11,352 cases was reported in 1950 in comparison with 1,134 from May through August, 1950.

There is a greater relative decrease in the incidence of the disease as represented by these figures if increased population is taken into account, the Ministry pointed out.

The comparative figures are:

	1950	1951
May	235 cases	85 cases
June	219	119
July	247	124
August	25	75

There is no indication that the disease has struck the more densely populated parts of the country, it added.

The comparative figures are:

	1950	1951
May	235 cases	85 cases
June	219	119
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August	25	75

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## Stricken Baby Rushed on Plane

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The intervention of Prime Minister Ben Gurion and El Al may help save the eyesight of a four-year-old girl who flew to Switzerland today with her father for an emergency operation.

The child was stricken with a rare eye disease on Monday. Tel Aviv hospital doctors said that an immediate operation was necessary and recommended Professor A. Franceschetti, the famous eye specialist in Geneva who has treated President Weizmann.

The father, Mr. Dagan, Chief of the Jewish Agency Supplies and Warehouses Division, informed Mr. Levi Eshkol, head of the Settlement Department of the matter, who spoke of it to Mr. Ben Gurion. He in turn instructed his office that everything be done to help the child.

The El Al traffic manager, Mr. Y. Shrem, who was called at his home by the father on Monday night was ready to place the child on a plane in a matter of hours but doctors suddenly prescribed certain treatment before she left. Since no El Al plane was available yesterday the company contacted Swissair, who succeeded in securing a plane and placed the child and her father on it. The passenger, a Jerusalem resident, was placed on the El Al plane leaving tonight.

Arrangements had already been made with Prof. Franceschetti for the operation.

The child carrying a doll with her, and with one already showing the signs of the disease, took off this morning at 9 o'clock.

## Polio Cases Drop Sharply

A smaller number of infantile paralysis cases has been reported for the past four months in comparison with the same period last year, according to a Ministry of Health report.

A total of 421 cases was reported this year in comparison with 1,134 from May through August, 1950.

There is a greater relative decrease in the incidence of the disease as represented by these figures if increased population is taken into account, the Ministry pointed out.

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## SAFER DAIRY FOODS PLANNED

The first of a projected series of meetings to discuss ways and means of securing a safe and hygienic supply of milk products was held yesterday by the heads of the technical departments of "Tnuva" from Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem with representatives of the Ministry of Health. Also present were members of the staff of the Hadasah-Hebrew University Medical School.

It was agreed that a strict programme of self-inspection, augmented by frequent and methodical Government inspection of all "Tnuva" plants would be launched in the near future to insure an improvement in the quality of the nation's dairy foods, which are an essential part of Israel's national diet today.

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## Room for Bond Drive And U.J.A. - Warburg

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Mr. Edward Warburg, Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal delegation, Dr. J. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman and members of the U.J.A. group who are leaving Israel tomorrow after an intensive 10-day tour, were today lunch guests of President and Mrs. Weizmann at Rehovot.

The delegation members were the guests of the Israel Editors Committee here this afternoon when Mr. Warburg stressed that there was room for both the U.J.A. and the Independence Bond Drive, if a proper climate were built up for each. He said that in New York City alone 22,000 U.J.A. fund-raising meetings had been held in the past seven months.

According to Dr. Schwartz, friction between the Bond Drive and the U.J.A. was lessening and would largely tend to disappear. He added that the U.J.A. was expected to raise as much this year as last. Eighty per cent of the funds raised by the Appeal came from only 16 per cent of the donors, he said.

The new service is designed mainly to serve settlements, work camps, experimental and agricultural stations along the route.

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## Autumn's Harbinger



